United Nations A/C.2/56/L.29

General Assembly

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21 November 2001

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 101
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine*: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/209 of 20 December 2000 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/19 of 25 July 2001,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

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* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

01-65465 (E) 211101

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Aware of the additional detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Reaffirming the need for an immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the principle of land for peace, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/56/564.

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General Assembly

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27 November 2001

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 104
Training and research

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/121 of 20 December 1995, 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999 and 55/208 of 20 December 2000,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General[1] and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[2]

Welcoming the recent progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting with concern that while the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing, their contributions to the General Fund of the Institute have not increased,

Noting that the bulk of the resources contributed to the Institute are directed to the Special Purpose Grants Fund rather than to the General Fund, and stressing the need to address that unbalanced situation,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/56/615.

[2] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/56/14).

01-66142 (E) 271101

Noting also that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget, that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of charge and that similar United Nations institutions based at Geneva are not charged rent or maintenance costs,

Welcoming the decisions taken by the Secretary-General to ensure continuity in the management of the Institute and to establish the proper grade for the post of Executive Director with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated, United Nations system-wide approach to research and training based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of labour among the relevant institutions and bodies;

2. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and the relevance of training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

3. *Stresses* the need for the Institute to strengthen further its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and, in this context, underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of these partnerships, in particular at the country level;

5. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue to ensure fair geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and, in this regard, stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus on development issues, particularly on trade;

6. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

7. *Calls upon* developed countries, which are increasingly participating in the training programmes conducted in New York and Geneva, to make contributions or consider increasing their contributions to the General Fund;

8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base and increasing the contributions made to the General Fund;

9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute and to include the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and reduce costs;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute and United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means of systematically utilizing the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes for the economic and social development of developing countries;

11. *Decides*, in relation to its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, to reclassify the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to the Institute with a view to alleviating its current financial difficulties, which are aggravated by the current practice of charging commercial rates, taking into account that other organizations affiliated with the United Nations enjoy such privileges;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in furtherance of the decision made in paragraph 11 above, to amend article VIII, paragraph 13, of the statute of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research accordingly;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the impact of restructuring and revitalization on the efficiency of the Institute as well as further details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute.

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.31

General Assembly

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27 November 2001

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 107
High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/205 of 20 December 1991, 48/187 of 21 December 1993, 50/93 of 20 December 1995, 52/179 of 18 December 1997, 53/173 of 15 December 1998, 54/196 of 22 December 1999 and 55/213 of 20 December 2000 on the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development,

Recalling also its resolution 55/245 A of 21 March 2001, on convening an International Conference on Financing for Development, in which it accepted with gratitude the generous offer of Mexico to host the Conference, scheduled to be held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development at its first, second and third substantive sessions;[1]

2. *Stresses* the importance of continued consideration of the item on financing for development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development and to include in that report ways and means to further enhance cooperation among stakeholders;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Follow up to the International Conference on Financing for Development".

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/55/28), part two; ibid., *Supplement No. 28 A* (A/55/28/Add.1); ibid., *Supplement No. 28 B* and corrigendum (A/55/28/Add.2 and Corr.1); and ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/56/28).

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General Assembly

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27 November 2001

Original: English

Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/164 of 16 December 1996, 52/185 of 18 December 1997, 53/175 of 15 December 1998, 54/202 of 22 December 1999 and 55/184 of 20 December 2000 on enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including those resulting from global financial instability;[1]

2. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] to be held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the annual consideration of the sub-item on enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/56/262.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement Nos. 28, 28 A and 28 B* and corrigendum (A/55/28 and Add.1-2 and Add.2/Corr.1) and ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/56/28).

01-66187 (E) 271101

problems of developing countries, including, inter alia, those resulting from global financial instability and its impact on the development of developing countries;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries".

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.33

General Assembly

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27 November 2001

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/186 of 20 December 2000, entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International financial architecture and development, including net transfer of resources between developed and developing countries";[1]

2. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

3. *Stresses* the importance of annual consideration of the sub-item on the international financial system and development, including net transfer of resources between developed and developing countries, under the agenda item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the reform of the international financial architecture, coherence in the international monetary, financial and trading systems and net financial flows to developing countries;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/56/173 and Add.1-2.

01-66193 (E) 271101

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 105
Globalization and interdependence

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999 and 55/212 of 20 December 2000 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence; [1]

2. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

3. *Welcomes* the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the preparatory process of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the outcome of the Conference, with particular emphasis on its impact on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/56/445.

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United Nations A/C.2/56/L.35

General Assembly

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27 November 2001

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000, entitled "International trade and development",

Taking into account the ongoing preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, which will consider, inter alia, macroeconomic policy questions relating to financing for development,

Considering the recently concluded Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha, Qatar, from 9 to 13 November 2001,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development,[1] the report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries,[2] the progress report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries,[3] and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-eighth session;[4]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the annual consideration of the sub-item on international trade and development, under the agenda item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/56/376.

[2] A/56/473.

[3] See A/56/427.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/56/15/Rev.1).

01-66227 (E) 271101

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item "International trade and development";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system.

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.36

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] which states, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing the international trading system and trade policies for development contained in relevant resolutions, rules and provisions of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989, 46/210 of 20 December 1991, 48/168 of 21 December 1993, 50/96 of 20 December 1995, 52/181 of 18 December 1997 and 54/200 of 22 December 1999,

Gravely concerned that the use of unilateral coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries in particular and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open multilateral trading system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] A/56/473.

01-66221 (E) 271101

2. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Millennium Declaration,[1] which recognizes the special needs and problems of landlocked developing countries and urges both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems,

Recalling also the provisions of its resolutions 44/214 of 22 December 1989, 46/212 of 20 December 1991, 48/169 of 21 December 1993, 50/97 of 20 December 1995, 52/183 of 18 December 1997 and 54/199 of 22 December 1999 and the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community,[2] as well as the relevant parts of the Agenda for Development,[3]

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the landlocked developing countries,

Recognizing also that sixteen of the landlocked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/22.

[2] TD/B/42(1)/11-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/7, annex I.

[3] Resolution 51/240, annex.

01-66278 (E) 271101

Noting the importance of continuing to strengthen the existing international support measures with a view to addressing further the problems of landlocked developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of further strengthening effective and close cooperation and collaboration between landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours, at regional, subregional and bilateral levels, inter alia, through cooperative arrangements in developing efficient transit transport systems in landlocked and transit developing countries, and noting the important role of the activities of the regional commissions in this regard,

Welcoming the holding of the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, in New York from 30 July to 3 August 2001,

Expressing its appreciation to donor countries for participating in the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts and for the generous contribution that facilitated the participation of experts from landlocked and transit developing countries,

Welcoming the Vientiane Plan of Action on measures designed to improve transit transport systems of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, adopted at the first specific consultative meeting on transit transport systems of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, held in Vientiane on 14 and 15 December 2000 under the aegis of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. *Welcomes* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries;[4]

2. *Endorses* the agreed conclusions and recommendations for future action adopted by the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions;[5]

3. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

4. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries, including landlocked developing countries, in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

5. *Calls upon* the landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts to deal with transit transport issues, including bilateral and, as appropriate, subregional cooperation, inter alia, by improving the physical infrastructure and non-physical aspects of transit transport systems, strengthening and concluding, where appropriate, bilateral and subregional agreements to govern transit transport operations, developing joint ventures in the area of transit transport

[4] A/56/427.

[5] Ibid., section II.

and strengthening institutions and human resources dealing with transit transport, and, in this respect, notes that South-South cooperation also plays an important role in this field;

6. *Appeals once again* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries agreed upon in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the outcomes of recent major United Nations conferences relevant to landlocked developing countries and the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community[2] and to take fully into account the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions;

7. *Invites* donor countries, the United Nations Development Programme and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications, and to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes, and, in this regard, also to consider, inter alia, improving the availability and optimal use of the different transport modes and intermodal efficiency along transport corridors;

8. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategies of the landlocked and transit developing countries and that donor countries should consequently take into account the requirements for the long-term restructuring of the economies of the landlocked developing countries;

9. *Notes* the important role that the simplification, harmonization and standardization of transit procedures and documentation as well as the application of information technologies have played in enhancing the efficiency of transit systems, and calls upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in close cooperation with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to assist landlocked and transit developing countries in these areas, in accordance with their mandates;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene in 2003 an international ministerial meeting of landlocked and transit developing countries and donor countries and representatives of international financial and development institutions on transit transport cooperation to review the current situation of transit transport systems, including the implementation of the 1995 Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation, and to formulate, inter alia, appropriate policy measures and action-oriented programmes aimed at developing efficient transit transport systems, which would be held for two days and would be preceded by a three-day meeting of senior officials to finalize the substantive preparation;

11. *Requests* the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries, in cooperation with donor

countries and international development and financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, regional development banks, commissions and other organizations, to provide substantive and organizational support for the meeting referred to in paragraph 10 above; in this context, the necessary preparations should be undertaken at the subregional and regional levels, as appropriate, with the involvement of all major stakeholders, including the private sector;

12. *Welcomes* the generous offer made by the Government of Kazakhstan to host the meeting;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene in 2003, within existing resources for the biennium 2003-2004, another meeting of governmental experts from landlocked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions, including relevant regional and subregional economic organizations and commissions, to serve as a preparatory committee for the international ministerial meeting referred to in paragraph 10 above in order to provide it with substantive preparation;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the preparation for the international ministerial meeting, including the participation of representatives of landlocked and transit developing countries at the meeting referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 above;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to formulating international policies and measures dealing with the special problems of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, through technical cooperation programmes, and urges the Conference, inter alia, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, inter alia, by means of case study as necessary, promote regional and subregional cooperation, build up consensus on cooperative arrangements, mobilize international support measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of landlocked developing countries;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures for the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution, and to provide the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries of the Conference with adequate resources so as to allow it to implement effectively its mandate to continue to support landlocked developing countries, including the provision of the effective preparations for the meeting referred to in paragraph 10;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution and submit it to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/95 of 20 December 1995, 51/167 of 16 December 1996, 52/182 of 18 December 1997, 53/170 of 15 December 1998, 54/198 of 22 December 1999 and 55/182 of 20 December 2000, as well as relevant international agreements concerning trade, economic growth and development,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-eighth session,[1] the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development and on the developments in the multilateral trading system,[2] the report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries[3] and the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to initiate the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[4]

1. *Welcomes* the decision by the Trade and Development Board to conduct the mid-term review of the outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Bangkok from 29 April to 3 May 2002, and, in this regard, expresses deep appreciation to the Government of Thailand for offering to host the meeting;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system.

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/56/15 (Part III). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15*.

[2] A/56/376.

[3] A/56/427.

[4] A/56/435.

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29 November 2001

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 102
Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements,[1] and the Habitat Agenda[2] adopted in Istanbul in 1996,

Also recalling the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly, on an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in New York from 6 to 8 June 2001,[3]

Stressing the importance of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[4] which was adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session,

Recognizing the need for renewed political will for the mobilization and allocation of new and additional resources at the national and international levels in order to achieve full and accelerated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-25/7/Rev.1).

[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

01-66867 (E) 291101

Reiterating that strengthened international cooperation is essential for the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,

Recalling the goal of improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full implementation by the international community of the commitments to support developing countries in their efforts to implement the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements,[1] the Habitat Agenda[2] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;[4]

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of placing adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, as contained in the Habitat Agenda and in the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, particularly in developing countries, at the centre of policy-making at the national and international levels;

4. *Recognizes* that Governments have the primary responsibility, at the national level, for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, and stresses that the international community should support Governments in their efforts through providing requisite means of implementation and through the creation of an international enabling environment;

5. *Requests* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, programmes, funds and regional commissions, as well as the World Bank and regional development banks, consistent with their respective mandates, to fully support the effective implementation at the national level of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

6. *Invites* all Habitat Agenda partners to contribute to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

7. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to further strengthen the regional programme activity centres of the Centre in order to provide improved technical cooperation services to national Governments to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium at the national and local levels;

8. *Invites* Governments and the Habitat Agenda partners, including local authorities, to facilitate the dissemination of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Centre to ensure its participation in the International Conference on Financing for Development and in the World Summit for Sustainable Development and their preparatory processes;

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[5] A/56/477.

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.40

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 102
Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling relevant resolutions on human settlements, in particular its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 34/115 of 14 December 1979,

Recalling further the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements[1] and the Habitat Agenda,[2]

Aware of rapid urbanization trends in developing countries and associated new challenges in shelter provision, eradicating poverty and sustainable human settlements development,

Convinced of the need for urgent action to advance the quality of life of all peoples in cities and other human settlements,

Conscious of the need to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda within the United Nations system,

Recognizing that urgent steps should be taken to ensure a better mobilization of financial resources at all levels, to enhance the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, particularly in developing countries with a view to improving the quality of life in human settlements,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

01-66873 (E) 291101

Recalling, inter alia, government commitments to promoting broad access to appropriate housing financing, to increasing the supply of affordable housing, and to creating an enabling environment for economic and social development that will attract investment,

Recalling also its resolution 51/177 of 16 December 1996, in which the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the designation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) as a focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and called for a comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the Centre with a view to its revitalization,

Recalling further its resolutions 52/220 of 22 December 1997, 53/242 of 28 July 1999 and 55/195 of 20 December 2000 in which it requested the Secretary-General to consider further strengthening the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) through the provision of the requisite support and stable, adequate and predictable financial resources, including additional regular budget and human resources,

Recalling the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 2000,[3]

Bearing in mind Administrative Committee on Coordination decision 1983/12 of 22 October 1983, paragraphs 224 and 229 of the Habitat Agenda, paragraph 66 of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session,[4] and conclusions of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001,[5] regarding improving inter-agency coordination in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

Recalling the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, in particular, paragraph 67 inviting the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on options for reviewing and strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and function of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Encouraged by the resumption of voluntary contributions by several Member States to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in response to the work undertaken by the management of Habitat to reverse the decline of the Centre and give it a new impetus to advance the Habitat Agenda under revitalization,

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Options for reviewing and strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and function of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)",[6] including their financial implications,

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[3] See A/55/3, chap. V.

[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[5] See A/56/3, chap. IX, sect. C.

[6] A/56/618.

I. United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Decides to transform the Commission on Human Settlements and its Secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, including its Foundation, with effect from 1 January 2002, into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat, which will have the following elements:

A
Governing body
Status, composition, objectives, functions and responsibilities

1. *Decides* to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly;[7]

2. *Decides also* that the Governing Council shall be composed of 58 members to be elected by the General Assembly for four-year terms on the following basis:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian and Pacific States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European States and others;

3. *Confirms* that the Governing Council will have the objectives, functions and responsibilities as contained in paragraph 222 of the Habitat Agenda and paragraph 66 of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

4. *Decides* that the Governing Council will be the sole intergovernmental body within the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for policy deliberation and decision-making on human settlements;

5. *Decides also* that the Governing Council shall meet biennually and report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Decides further* that the Committee of Permanent Representatives to Habitat will serve as the Governing Council's formal intersessional subsidiary body;

B
Secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

1. *Decides* to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) into the secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. The UN-Habitat secretariat shall service the Governing Council and serve as the focal point for human settlements and for the coordination of human settlements activities within the United Nations system;

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[7] There will be a paragraph on the rules of procedure after a briefing by the Secretariat.

2. *Decides also* that the UN-Habitat secretariat shall continue to be headed by an Executive Director at the level of Under-Secretary-General, to be elected by the General Assembly for a term of four years on nomination by the Secretary-General;

3. *Confirms* that the secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, under the direction of the Executive Director, shall be entrusted, inter alia, with the responsibilities contained in paragraph 228 of the Habitat Agenda;

4. *Affirms* that the Urban Forum and the advisory committee of local authorities, being advisory bodies to the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, will only extend advice to the Executive Director and should not substitute for or interfere with any intergovernmental policy-making activities of the Governing Council;

5. *Decides* that the resources for managing the Programme shall comprise the posts and budgetary resources of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements without prejudice to any additional regular budget or extrabudgetary resources that may become available;

II. Financing of human settlements

1. *Confirms* that the Executive Director of UN-Habitat shall be responsible for the management of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation with due regard to the terms of reference of the Foundation as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX);

2. *Requests* the Executive Director to revitalize the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to achieve its primary objective of supporting shelter, related infrastructure development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms in developing countries;

3. *Invites* all Governments to increase their contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to enhance the capacity of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to support the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

4. *Authorizes* the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to launch fresh fund-raising appeals and initiatives in order to substantially increase the Foundation's resources;

5. *Calls* for the active participation and collaboration of the agencies and bodies within and outside the United Nation system and regional development banks in the activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and its Foundation, particularly with regard to the provision of seed capital and the financing of operational human settlements projects and programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to support the United Nations Human Settlements Programme through the provision of adequate regular budget resources;

III. Policy coordination

1. *Reaffirms* that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions, including General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and 50/227 of 24 May 1996, together with the Governing Council, constitute the intergovernmental mechanism that will oversee the coordination of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to recognize the role and importance of shelter and sustainable human settlements in the activities and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly in the context of Common Country Assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as well as the poverty reduction strategy papers led by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, as United Nations focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, will participate in the Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

4. *Decides also* that the United Nations Human Settlements Programme should maintain linkage with the Commission on Sustainable Development in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda as it relates to sustainable development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 98 (f)
Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/115 of 20 December 1995, 51/184 of 16 December 1996, 52/199 of 18 December 1997 and 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and other relevant resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1]

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention[2] has so far attracted 43 ratifications, and encouraging necessary action to facilitate the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol at the earliest possible date, before the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002,

Noting further its adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3.

[3] A/RES/55/2, para. 23.

01-66882 (E) 291101

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Morocco for hosting the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Marrakech from 29 October to 9 November 2001,

Taking note of the adoption of the Bonn Agreements[4] on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action[5] at the second part of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, convened in Bonn from 16 to 27 July 2001,

Taking note also of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its sixth session to approve the continuation of the current institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations and related administrative arrangements for a further five-year period, to be reviewed by both the General Assembly and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention by not later than 31 December 2006,

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations,

Taking note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention whereby the General Assembly is invited to decide at its fifty-sixth session on the issue of meeting the conference-servicing expenses of the Convention from its regular budget, taking into account the views expressed by Member States,

Noting also that, by paragraph (c) of its decision 55/443, it decided to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2002-2003 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the biennium, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention,[6] which was prepared in response to the invitation of the General Assembly in paragraph (d) of its decision 55/443,

1. *Urges* Member States to ratify or to accede to the Kyoto Protocol[2] to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[1] to ensure its entry into force, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in 2002;

2. *Calls* upon all States parties to continue to take effective steps to implement their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

3. *Takes note* of the Marrakech Accords adopted at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, complementing the Bonn Agreements[4] on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,[5] paving the way for the timely entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol;

4. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the secretariats of the multilateral conventions, within the mandate given by their respective conferences of parties, to promote sustainable development by strengthening complementarities and improving the scientific assessment of ecological linkages between the United

[4] FCCC/CP/2001/5, decision 5/CP.6.

[5] FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1, decision 1/CP.4.

[6] See A/56/509.

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity[7] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa;[8]

5. *Approves* the continuation of the institutional linkage of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to the United Nations, and related administrative arrangements, for a further five-year period;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the functioning of that institutional linkage not later than 31 December 2006, in consultation with the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, with a view to making such modifications as may be considered desirable by both parties, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

7. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

8. *Also invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

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[7] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[8] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/225 of 19 April 1996, adopted on the occasion of the resumed fiftieth session on the theme "Public administration and development",

Recognizing that efficient, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a pivotal role to play in the implementation of the key objectives of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Public Administration On-line Network as a powerful tool made available to Member States for the exchange of information and experience in public administration;

2. *Recommends* that the Network be expanded to strengthen the capacity of national ministries and institutions of public administration, to access information, experience and practice in public administration, and to receive online training;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist Member States, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, upon their request, in their process of reform, by fostering information-sharing, as appropriate, and the exchange of experience; assisting in building essential capacity and essential skills; providing assistance in institution-building; and improving the coordination of development assistance in this field;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to study the possibility of periodically bringing together high-level policy makers responsible for public administration reform, under the auspices of the United Nations, to discuss issues of

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

01-67059 (E) 301101

common interest and share valuable experience and practice, and to report the results of that study to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep under constant review the developments in this field in Member States and to highlight changes and trends as well as successes in this area, with particular emphasis on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and to summarize his findings in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.32

Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/164 of 16 December 1996, 52/185 of 18 December 1997, 53/175 of 15 December 1998, 54/202 of 22 December 1999 and 55/184 of 20 December 2000 on enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including those resulting from global financial instability;[1]

2. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] to be held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the sub-item on external debt crisis and development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on external debt crisis and development, bearing in mind, inter alia, the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

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[1] A/56/262.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement Nos. 28, 28 A and 28 B* and corrigendum (A/55/28 and Add.1-2 and Add.2/Corr.1) and ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/56/28).

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.33

Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/186 of 20 December 2000, entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International financial architecture and development, including net transfer of resources between developed and developing countries";[1]

2. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

3. *Stresses* the importance of continued substantive consideration of the sub-item on the international financial system and development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on international financial systems and development, bearing in mind, inter alia, the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

[1] A/56/173 and Add.1-2.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 107
High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.31

International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/205 of 20 December 1991, 48/187 of 21 December 1993, 50/93 of 20 December 1995, 52/179 of 18 December 1997, 53/173 of 15 December 1998, 54/196 of 22 December 1999 and 55/213 of 20 December 2000 on the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development,

Recalling also its resolution 55/245 A of 21 March 2001, on convening an International Conference on Financing for Development, in which it accepted with gratitude the generous offer of Mexico to host the Conference, scheduled to be held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development at its first, second and third substantive sessions;[1]

2. *Stresses* the importance of continued substantive consideration of the item on financing for development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/55/28), part two; ibid., *Supplement No. 28 A* (A/55/28/Add.1); ibid., *Supplement No. 28 B* and corrigendum (A/55/28/Add.2 and Corr.1); and ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 28* (A/56/28).

01-67174 (E) 301101

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development".

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.46

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 98 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: international strategy for disaster reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.12

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999 and 55/197 of 20 December 2000 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the signing of the memorandum of cooperation between the Republic of Ecuador and the World Meteorological Organization[1] constitutes a major step in the process for the establishment of the international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon,

Also noting the contributions made by regional and global climate-study organizations and specialized Internet information services, which have led to improved scientific understanding and prediction capabilities in the area of climate variability,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters resulting from the El Niño phenomenon,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Commends* the measures adopted by the host country for the establishment of the international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon,

[1] A/C.2/56/2, appendix.
[2] A/56/76-E/2001/54.

01-67180 (E) 301101

and encourages the Government of Ecuador to continue its efforts aimed at the completion of this process;

3. *Encourages* the centre, once established, to strengthen its links with other relevant regional and global climate-study organizations, as well as with Internet information services, on this issue in order to ensure an effective and efficient use of the available resources;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures to support the establishment of the above-mentioned research centre at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to studying the El Niño phenomenon;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment of the working group on Climate and Disasters, and invites the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to ensure functional synergies among the working groups dealing with climate variability, social and economic vulnerability, and effectiveness of early warning systems;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the full implementation of its resolutions 52/200, 53/185, 54/220 and 55/197 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46, 1999/63 and 2000/33;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

United Nations

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 105
Globalization and interdependence

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.34

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999 and 55/212 of 20 December 2000 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;[1]

2. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

3. *Stresses* the importance of continued substantive consideration of the item on globalization and interdependence;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on globalization and interdependence, bearing in mind, inter alia, the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".

[1] A/56/445.

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United Nations

A/C.2/56/L.48

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Fifty-sixth session
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Agenda item 98
Environment and sustainable development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.10

Status of preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, in which it proclaimed 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater,

Also recalling the provisions of Agenda 21,[1] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth special session[2] and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and those of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session,[3] relating to freshwater,

Further recalling its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years,

Reaffirming the goal of reducing by half, between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water,

Noting the efforts for the preparations for the Third World Water Forum, to be held in Japan in March 2003, and for the elaboration of the World Water Development Report,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003,[4]

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 9* (E/1998/29).

[4] A/56/189.

01-67192 (E) 301101

1. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken by States, the United Nations Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system that are engaged in inter-agency work related to freshwater and major groups in preparation for the observance of the International Year of Freshwater, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

2. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and major groups to take advantage of the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 to raise awareness of the essential importance of freshwater resources for satisfying basic human needs, health and food production and the preservation of ecosystems, as well as for economic and social development in general, and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels, and in this context calls for high priority to be given to the serious freshwater problems facing many regions, especially in the developing countries;

3. *Also encourages* all States, relevant international organizations and major groups to support activities related to the International Year of Freshwater, inter alia, through voluntary contributions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities undertaken in preparation for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003.

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.49

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/56/L.35 and A/C.2/56/L.38

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000, entitled "International trade and development",

Taking into account the ongoing preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, which will consider, inter alia, trade in the context of financing for development,

Noting the outcome of the recently concluded Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001,[1]

Welcoming the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[2] particularly with regard to trade and development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development,[3] the report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries,[4] the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries,[5] the

[1] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.
[2] See A/CONF.191/11 and 12.
[3] A/56/376.
[4] A/56/473.
[5] See A/56/427.

01-67518 (E) 031201

report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-eighth session[6] and the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to initiate the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[7]

1. *Welcomes* the decision by the Trade and Development Board to conduct the mid-term review of the outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Bangkok from 29 April to 3 May 2002, and, in this regard, expresses deep appreciation to the Government of Thailand for offering to host the meeting;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the sub-item on international trade and development, under the agenda item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International trade and development";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system.

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[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/56/15/Rev.1).

[7] A/56/435.

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.50

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda items 98 (f) and 123

Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.41

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.41, the General Assembly would approve the continuation of the institutional linkage of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change to the United Nations, and related administrative arrangements, for a further five-year period.

II. Analysis of the proposal and full costs involved

2. With regard to the issue of the continuation of the administrative arrangements within the framework of institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations, it should be recalled that the scope of those arrangements, including financial, personnel and conference-servicing support to the Convention, was initially approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/115 of 20 December 1995 on the basis of proposals made by the Secretary-General (A/50/716).

3. Within the scope of those arrangements, the General Assembly agreed at that time that the conference-servicing requirements relating to the servicing of meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies would be included in the calendar of meetings and conferences of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997. Since then, the meetings of the Convention bodies have been included in the calendar of meetings and conferences of the United Nations on a biennial basis and the costs relating to conference-servicing of those meetings have been met from the United Nations regular budget. At the same time, all other administrative support and services to the Convention

01-67615 (E) 041201

secretariat have been provided on a reimbursable basis. Administratively, the responsibility for providing a full range of administrative and conference-servicing support to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its secretariat has been delegated to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

4. It should also be recalled that, in the course of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted an oral statement of programme budget implications with respect to draft decision A/C.2/55/L.48 entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind" (see A/C.2/55/SR.41, para. 25), in which it was stated that meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies would be taken into account at a time of preparation of a draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 2002-2003. Those meetings have been programmed and included in the draft revised calendar for the next biennium which is currently under review by the Fifth Committee in the context of its review of the report of the Committee on Conferences for 2001.[1]

5. It was also indicated in the oral statement of programme budget implications that the conference servicing requirements for the biennium 2002-2003 of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies would be met from a provision to be made under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, which would be not only for meetings programmed at the time of budget preparation, but also for meetings authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings were consistent with the pattern of meetings per year experienced in the past.

6. Based on the programme of meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies for the biennium 2002-2003, the conference-servicing requirements for the meetings are estimated at $3,393,700, at full cost. These estimates are based on the level and composition of the services for the meetings as detailed in the draft revised calendar for the biennium 2002-2003.

7. In connection with a possibility for continuation of the present arrangements for providing conference services to the Conference and its subsidiary bodies from within existing United Nations resources, the experience of the biennium 2000-2001 and the level of the conference-servicing workload reflected in the draft revised calendar for the biennium 2002-2003 demonstrate that the number and distribution of United Nations meetings are no longer consistent with the past pattern of meetings per year. The present demand in the conference services for the Organization as a whole has far exceeded the annual average pattern of meetings experienced over the previous five years. The overall number of the United Nations meetings to be serviced by the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services during the biennium 2002-2003 has increased by 9.6 per cent, compared with the number of meetings serviced in the biennium 1998-1999.

8. It is therefore no longer possible to provide a full range of conference servicing to the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies during the biennium 2002-2003 from within the resources proposed under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. Such services to the Convention bodies can now be provided only on a reimbursable basis.

9. In summary, the Secretariat, through the United Nations Office at Geneva, would continue making available to the Convention's intergovernmental bodies and its secretariat the full range of support services, as and when it may be required, provided that those services are extended on a reimbursable basis. The proposed change in the arrangements for the conference services would be reported to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, following the provisions of section VI of resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990 on issues of the procedures for administrative and budgetary matters and in line with the established procedure for programme budget implications.

III. Conclusions

10. **Should the Second Committee decide to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.41, it would be understood that conference services for the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies would be provided by the United Nations Secretariat during the biennium 2002-2003 on the basis of**

reimbursement of the cost of services from the resources of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This would represent modification of the arrangements initially established by the General Assembly in resolution 50/115.

11. **It would also be understood that the arrangements referred to in paragraph 10 above would constitute the means by which the administrative arrangements within the meaning of operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution would be implemented in the biennium 2002-2003. On that understanding, no additional appropriations under the regular budget of the United Nations would be required as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.41.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/56/32), annex.

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Agenda items 98 (c) and 123

Environment and sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.17/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 11 and 13 of draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.17/Rev.1, the General Assembly would:

> "*Decide* to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2002-2003 the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, including the sixth ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties and meetings of its subsidiary bodies" (para. 11);
>
> "*Approve* the continuation of the current institutional linkage and related administrative arrangements between the United Nations Secretariat and the permanent secretariat of the Convention for a further five-year period, to be reviewed by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Parties not later than 31 December 2006" (para. 13).

II. Analysis of the proposals and full costs involved

2. With regard to the procedural aspects of paragraph 11 of the draft resolution, it should be noted that under its terms of reference, established by General Assembly resolution 43/222 of 21 December 1988, the responsibility for formulation of the calendar

01-67621 (E) 041201

of the United Nations meetings and conferences rests with the Committee on Conferences, which makes the relevant proposals in that respect to the General Assembly through the Fifth Committee. It should also be recalled in this connection that by its resolution 45/248 B, section VI, of 21 December 1990, on issues of the procedures for administrative and budgetary matters, the General Assembly:

(a) Reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters,

(b) Also reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(c) Expressed its concern at the tendency of its substantive committees and other intergovernmental bodies to involve themselves in administrative and budgetary matters;

(d) Invited the Secretary-General to provide all intergovernmental bodies with the required information regarding procedures for administrative and budgetary matters.

3. The draft revised calendar of the United Nations meetings and conferences for the biennium 2002-2003 has been submitted by the Committee on Conferences to the General Assembly at its current session as a part of its annual report (see A/56/32, annex). The report is currently under review by the Fifth Committee in the context of agenda item 124, "Pattern of conferences". Upon completion of that review, the Fifth Committee will make its recommendations on the calendar of meetings and conferences to the General Assembly accordingly.

4. As to the substance of the proposals contained in paragraphs 11 and 13 of the draft resolution, it should be recalled that within the framework of the institutional linkage between the Secretariat and the permanent secretariat of the Convention, the scope of the administrative arrangements, including financial, personnel and conference-servicing support to the Convention, has been initially approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/198 of 18 December 1997 on the basis of proposals made by the Secretary-General (see A/52/549).

5. Within the scope of those arrangements, the General Assembly agreed at that time that the conference-servicing requirements relating to servicin meetings of the Conference of the Parties to th Convention and its subsidiary bodies would b included in the calendar of meetings and conference of the United Nations for the biennium 1998-1999 Since then, the meetings of the Convention bodies hav been included in the calendar of meetings an conferences of the United Nations on a biennial basi and the costs relating to conference-servicing of thos meetings have been met from the United Nation regular budget. At the same time, all othe administrative support and services to the Convention permanent secretariat has been provided on reimbursable basis. Administratively, the responsibility for providing for the full range of administrative an conference-servicing support to the Convention and it permanent secretariat has been delegated to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

6. It should also be recalled that in the course of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted his oral statement of programme budget implications with respect to draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.34, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa". Inter alia, it was stated in that document that the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies would be taken into account at a time of preparation of a draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 2002-2003. Those meetings have been programmed and included in the draft revised calendar for the next biennium, which is currently under review by the Fifth Committee, as indicated in paragraph 3 above.

7. It was further indicated in the oral statement of programme budget implications that the conference-servicing requirements for the biennium 2002-2003 of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies would be met from a provision to be made under section 2, General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, which would be not only for meetings programmed at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings are consistent with the pattern of meetings per year experienced in the past.

8. Based on the programme of meetings of the Convention for the biennium 2002-2003, the conference-servicing requirements for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies are estimated in the amount of $1,879,700 at full cost. Those estimates are based on the level and composition of the services for the Convention meetings as detailed in the draft revised calendar for the biennium 2002-2003 (see A/56/32, annex).

9. In connection with the possibility of continuing current arrangements for providing conference services to Convention bodies from within existing United Nations resources, the experience of the biennium 2000-2001 and the levels of the conference-servicing workload reflected in the draft revised calendar for the biennium 2002-2003 have demonstrated that the number and distribution of United Nations meetings are no longer consistent with the past pattern of meetings per year. The current demand for conference services for the Organization as a whole has far exceeded the annual average pattern of meetings experienced over the previous five years. The overall number of the United Nations meetings to be serviced by the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services during the biennium 2002-2003 has increased by 9.6 per cent, compared to the number of meetings serviced in the biennium 1998-1999.

10. On the other hand, the permanent secretariat of the Convention has notified the Secretariat of a decision by the Conference of the Parties to establish an additional subsidiary body, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, which was taken by the Conference in the context of approval of the Convention budget for the biennium 2002-2003. That change in the composition of the Convention intergovernmental machinery has increased the overall level of conference-services requirements for the Convention, as compared to the services provided for the Convention in the past.

11. In the circumstances, it is no longer possible to provide a full range of conference-servicing to the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies during the biennium 2002-2003 from within the resources proposed under section 2, Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. Such services to the Convention bodies can now be provided only on a reimbursable basis.

12. In summary, the Secretariat, through the United Nations Office at Geneva, will continue making available to the Convention intergovernmental bodies and to the permanent secretariat of the Convention the full range of support services, as and when it may require, provided that those services would be extended on a reimbursable basis. The proposed change in the arrangements for the conference-servicing of the Convention would be reported to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, following the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B, section VI, on issues of the procedures for administrative and budgetary matters and in line with the established procedure for programme budget implications.

III. Conclusions

13. **Should the Second Committee decide to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A/56/L.17/Rev.1, it would be understood that conference services for the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and its subsidiary bodies would be provided by the United Nations Secretariat during the biennium 2002-2003 on the basis of reimbursement of the cost of services from the resources of the Convention, which would represent a modification of the arrangements initially established by General Assembly resolution 52/198.**

14. **It would also be understood that the arrangements referred to in paragraph 13 above would constitute the means by which the administrative arrangements within the meaning of paragraph 13 of the draft resolution would be implemented in the biennium 2002-2003. On that understanding, no additional appropriation under the regular budget of the United Nations would be required as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/56/L.17/Rev.1.**

United Nations A/C.2/56/L.52

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Agenda item 95 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Felix Mbayu (Cameroon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.3

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology for promoting the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and to find effective and innovative ways to put this potential at the service of development for all,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of technology, especially information and communication technologies and services, inter alia, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

Convinced of the need, at the highest political level, to marshal the global consensus and commitment required to promote the urgently needed access of all countries to information, knowledge and communication technologies for development so as to reap the full benefits of the information and communication technology revolution, and to address the whole range of relevant issues related to the information society, through the development of a common vision and understanding of the information society and the adoption of a declaration and a plan of action for implementation by Governments, international institutions and all sectors of civil society,

Recalling the contributions to international consensus in this field achieved by the Millennium Declaration and the agreements reached at other international conferences and summits in recent years,

[1] Resolution 55/2.

01-68004 (E) 061201

Noting the action plan presented by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to the Administrative Committee on Coordination for the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society and the creation, by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, of a high-level Summit organizing committee, chaired by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and consisting of the heads of those United Nations and other international organizations interested in participating in the process leading to the Summit,

Considering that the Summit is to be convened under the patronage of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the International Telecommunication Union taking the lead role in its preparation, in cooperation with interested United Nations and other international agencies and the host countries,

Recalling the ministerial declaration concerning information and communication technologies adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2000[2] and the subsequent work done in this regard, including the creation of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, as well as the welcoming by the Council in its agreed conclusions 2001/1 of the forthcoming Summit,[3]

Recognizing the need to harness synergies and to create cooperation among the various information and communication technologies initiatives, at the regional and global levels, currently being undertaken or planned to promote and foster the potential of information and communication technologies for development by other international organizations and civil society,

1. *Welcomes* the resolution adopted by the Council of the International Telecommunication Union at its 2001 session, in which the Council endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to hold the Summit at the highest possible level in two phases, the first in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005, pursuant to resolution 73 (Minneapolis 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union;

2. *Recommends* that the preparation for the Summit take place through an open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee, which would define the agenda of the Summit, finalize both the draft declaration and draft plan of action, and decide on the modalities of the participation of other stakeholders in the Summit;

3. *Invites* the International Telecommunication Union to act as the executive secretariat of the Summit and its preparatory process;

4. *Invites* Governments to participate actively in the preparatory process of the Summit and to be represented in the Summit at the highest possible level;

5. *Encourages* effective contributions from and the active participation of all relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Information and Communications Technologies Task Force and encourages other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, non-governmental

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 17.

[3] See ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3), chap. V, agreed conclusions 2001/1, para. 7.

organizations, civil society and the private sector to contribute to, and actively participate in, the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit and to the Summit itself;

6. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparations for and the holding of the Summit, as well as to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in regional meetings in the second half of 2002, in the preparatory meetings to be held in the spring of 2002 and in the spring and autumn of 2003, respectively, and in the Summit itself;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to inform all heads of state and government about the adoption of the present resolution;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, for information, a report on the preparations for the Summit.

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Agenda item 98 (c)
Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dharmansjah Djumala (Indonesia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/56/L.16/Rev.1

Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling also its resolutions 51/183 of 16 December 1996, 52/202 of 18 December 1997, 53/189 of 15 December 1998, 54/224 of 22 December 1999 and 55/202 of 20 December 2000,

Recalling further the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling also the Declaration[3] and review document[3] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,

Recalling further the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its tenth session,[4]

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[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

[4] TD/390.

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Recognizing that, within the context of the challenges of development, small island developing States can experience specific problems arising from smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, fragile ecosystems, constraints on transport and communication, isolation from markets, vulnerability to exogenous economic and financial shocks, limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, limited fresh water supply, heavy dependence on imports and limited commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, and migration,

Recognizing also the efforts of small island developing States to achieve sustainable development and the need to continue to enhance their capacities to participate effectively in the multilateral trading system,

Noting the report of the first Alliance of Small Island States workshop on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,[5] held in Saint Kitts and Nevis in December 2000, and the report of the third Alliance of Small Island States workshop on climate change, energy and preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[6] held in Cyprus in January 2001,

Noting the significant efforts to implement the Programme of Action at the local, national, regional and international levels and the need for regional and global institutions to continue to supplement the efforts being made at the national level, including through necessary financial support in partnership with the international community,

Acknowledging the efforts of small island developing States to convene, in cooperation with the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, a series of capacity-building workshops targeted at issues of specific relevance to small island developing States,

Welcoming the preparatory activities undertaken at the national and regional levels for the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Welcoming also the offer of the Government of Jamaica to host the first Alliance of Small Island States workshop on trade, sustainable development and small island developing States in December 2001,

Noting the current efforts of the Alliance of Small Island States to organize an interregional preparatory meeting of small island developing States for the World Summit for Sustainable Development, to be held in Singapore in January 2002, and calling upon all relevant international organizations to actively support the meeting,

Emphasizing the continuing need for the financing of projects that were presented within the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action, inter alia, at the meeting of representatives of donor countries and small island developing States held in New York from 24 to 26 February 1999,[7]

Noting with appreciation the contribution by some donor countries towards further implementation of the Programme of Action, and underlining the need for those efforts to be intensified and supplemented by other donor countries and agencies,

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[5] A/55/765.

[6] E/CN.17/2001/11.

[7] See A/S-22/4.

Emphasizing the need to complete without delay, the quantitative and analytical work on the vulnerability index mandated in the review document of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly, taking into account Economic and Social Council decision 2001/____ of 24 October 2001, particularly its operative paragraph 6, and emphasizing the relevance of such work to the work of the Committee for Development Policy on criteria for the identification, including designation and graduation, of least developed countries, and its importance to relevant small island developing States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

2. *Reiterates* the urgent need for strong and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] and of the Declaration[3] and review document[4] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session to assist small island developing States in their efforts to enhance their capacities to achieve sustainable development;

3. *Welcomes* efforts at the national, subregional and regional levels to implement the Programme of Action;

4. *Invites* the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and organizations, within their respective mandates, to reflect measures for the implementation of the Programme of Action in their programmes;

5. *Invites* donors, as well as all relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations and other regional and international organizations, to provide appropriate support to the interregional preparatory meeting of small island developing States to be held in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

6. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to participate fully in the activities identified for the further implementation of and effective follow-up to the Programme of Action;

7. *Urges* all relevant organizations to finalize as a matter of urgency the work on the development of a vulnerability index, taking into account the special circumstances and needs of small island developing States;

8. *Welcomes* the strengthened Small Island Developing States Unit of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways to further strengthen the Unit, inter alia, by establishing the Small Island Developing States Information Network within the Unit and by assisting small island developing States with, inter alia, project implementation advice and assistance in the identification of short and long-term capacity needs through coordination with regional and international institutions, and to make proposals in that regard;

9. *Calls* on the Secretary-General to consider further cost-effective ways and means of increasing and improving the United Nations system-wide coordination of and dissemination of information on activities in support of small island developing States and the Programme of Action, through the Small Island Developing States Unit, including concrete measures for improving coordination within the United Nations system;

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[8] A/56/170.

10. *Welcomes* the contributions of donor countries to the strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Unit and the Small Island Developing States Network, and encourages other Member States to make contributions, in particular in support of the Network;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.